



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

The Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin will deliver his lecture on the "Love of Truth" in the Presbyterian Church, Middle Smithfield, on Wednesday evening next.

The 5th lecture connected with the Stroudsburg Philomathean Society, will be delivered on Friday evening next, by Rev. P. Coombe, of Philadelphia. Subject—"Man and his Relations."—A fine theme and well worth public attention.

Mr. R. G. Hunt is paying the market price, in cash, for Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, at the Stroudsburg Depot. Those having the article for sale now have an opportunity of getting the money for it.

We will publish next week, an Essay on "Cuba and its annexation to the United States," by a member of the Philomathean Society. Cuba and her resources are dwelt upon at length, and the impropriety of her annexation to us, is discussed in various points of view.

Fresh shad were sold at Harrisburg, says the Telegraph, on the 2nd inst., for four and five shillings each.

The Democratic State Convention of this State, to nominate a candidate for Auditor General, will assemble at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 16th day of March.

The last lecture of the course connected with the Stroudsburg Philomathean Society, will be delivered, Tuesday evening, next, in the Methodist Church of this place, by Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. Subject—"American Statesmen." The well known popularity of Col. Forney will undoubtedly cause the house to be filled at an early hour on the evening; and it would be well to be early in attendance in order to secure seats. This will be the last lecture of the course under the direction of the Philomathean Society. The thanks of the public are certainly due to the Society for securing this truly intellectual treat.

Monroe County Teachers' Association. This Association convened according to previous notice, at Fenersville, on the 5th inst., but owing to the small number of Teachers present, it was resolved to postpone the exercises and adjourned to meet at Stroudsburg, on Saturday, March 19, when those exercises formerly announced will be gone through with. All Teachers and School Directors are requested to attend.

Dangerous Counterfeit. The Philadelphia Daily News states that Messrs. Imlay & Bicknell have just detected a new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar note on the Easton Bank. The counterfeit is an artful imitation, corresponding exactly with the genuine note, and will easily deceive the public. The only method of distinguishing between the genuine and the counterfeit is by the bars passing through the figures "5" on each corner of the note.—The bars in the genuine are distinct, whilst in the counterfeit a blank line only appears. The signatures are said to be very well imitated. The public are cautioned against the swindle.

The amount already contributed to the Mount Vernon Fund by Mr. Everett is, according to the Boston Daily Advertiser, \$60,893 81. About \$1,000 more, accruing from the delivery of his "Washington," is at present outstanding, but will in a few days be received and paid over by Mr. Everett. The same paper publishes a letter from the Salem (Mass.) Cadets, which inclosed a check of \$150 as the donation of that company.

A New Superintendent of Public Printing. This morning Gov. Packer sent a message to the Senate nominating Chas. D. Hinefine, of the State Sentinel, for Superintendent of the public printing, in place of O. Barrett, Esq., of the Union, who has held the office for over a year. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The Sentinel is the organ of the anti-Buchanan wing of the party, and the removal of Mr. Barrett, and appointment of Mr. Hinefine, may be regarded as a thrust at the "powers that be" at Washington, whose official organs have denounced the administration of Governor Packer as anti Democratic.—We congratulate brother Hinefine upon his promotion, and feel assured that he will make an excellent officer.—Telegraph

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. The course of Lectures instituted by the Stroudsburg Philomathean Society are nearly approaching completion, and I would suggest to the Society, in view of establishing a taste for this species of intellectual recreation, that the course be extended. This has been done by the Young Men's Literary Association at Scranton, and I think the plan would find favor here, and hope our lecture Committee, to whom we are already much indebted, will take it into consideration. The average charge of professional lectures, is \$50, expenses paid—at least this amount was paid by the Scranton people for the best lecturers in the country—(such as we need to close our course) Curtis, Greeley, Dr. Hayes, etc. etc. The tickets of admission to the additional lectures could easily be sold at the close of Mr. Forney's lecture, at usual price of single tickets—25c.

It is to be hoped that in the future timely arrangements will be effected, whereby professional lecturers are secured so that in common with other intelligent communities, we may enjoy winter, evening entertainments, at once attractive and beneficial in their consequences.

A Tragedy in Wilmington. A cold blooded murder was perpetrated in Wilmington, Del., on Monday night, the 28th ult., upon the person of David Bryant, by Thomas McCoy, a constable. Bryant, it seems, was a sailor, and during his absence from home at sea, McCoy seduced his wife, and hence the difficulty. Bryant was shot by McCoy, and his body kicked out of doors.

New Counterfeit. Counterfeit \$2 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of New York have been put into circulation. They are photographs, and so cleverly executed as to deceive the best judges, unless attention is paid to the signatures, which are traced with a pen, and are so badly done that the counterfeits may be detected in this way.

New-Hampshire Election. A REPUBLICAN VICTORY. CORCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 8. Our election took place to-day for State officers, three members of Congress and members of the Legislature. The day was stormy. The vote so far is larger than last year. The Republican candidate for Governor was Ichabod Goodwin, and the Democratic candidate Asa P. Cate. Concord gives Goodwin 1,337, and Cate 1,994. In Manchester Goodwin has 1,553, and Cate 1,217, showing a Democratic gain of 133.

The returns from 40 towns show the following results. Goodwin, 12,143; Cate, 8,231. Last year in the same towns, Haile, Republican, had 11,842, and Cate 7,396—A Democratic gain this year of 724. The indications from the 1st Congressional District are that the contest will be close. Marcy, the Democratic candidate runs far ahead of his ticket. In Portsmouth, the vote was, Marston, Republican, 717, Marcy, 976—being 242 gain for Marcy over the vote for Governor.

11 P. M.—Sixty-seven towns give Goodwin 16,856, Cate 13,893; Goodwin's majority 2,967. 105 Republicans and 36 Democrats are elected to the House, and out of the 12 State Senators, 8 are Republicans. The three Republican candidates for Congress are elected. The Republican majority in the House will be about the same as last year.

Bath, Maine, Municipal Election. BATH, Me., March 7, 1859. The municipal election resulted to-day in the choice of Israel Putnam, Republican, and the rest of the Republican ticket with the exception of four vacancies in the Council.

Riot at Elizabethport. ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., March 8, 1859. The fight has commenced. The Scranton men, on returning from dinner, found that the strikers had taken a strong position at the gate leading to the docks.—The Scrantonists approached, headed by the Chief of Police and ten men, but had hardly reached the gate when the strikers rushed upon them with stones and clubs. The fight lasted thirty minutes, when the strikers were repulsed, and scattered in every direction. During the melee, shots were fired on both sides. The Scrantonists afterward collected together, and marched to the docks without stoppage. Twenty persons were seriously wounded but none killed. There will probably be another fight this evening. The difficulties have been compromised, and no further disturbances will take place. The strikers will resume work to-morrow morning. The Scrantonites have returned to Scranton.

Death of the Postmaster-General. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1859. The Postmaster-General died this morning at 9 1/2 o'clock. A quarter of an hour previous he was conscious, and took leave of his family. Last night the President had a final interview, and was affected to tears. During his occasional delirium the Postmaster called for "the bill," evidently alluding to the defeated one having reference to his Department. His death occasions the utmost sorrow among all classes of the community.

What was done by Congress. List of the Acts and Resolutions Passed—Business Perfected During the Session—Public Bills Passed.

An Act giving the assent of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature for the application of the reserved two per cent funds of said State. An act to protect the land fund for school purposes in Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory. An act to confirm the land claim of certain Pueblos and towns in the Territory of New Mexico. An act providing for keeping and distributing all public documents. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending, June 30th, 1860. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1860. An act for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio railroad Company. An act to fix and regulate the compensation of Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, under the provisions of the act approved April 20, 1818. An act to authorize settlers upon the 16th and 36th sections, who settled before the survey of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements. An act providing for the payment of the expenses of Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives. An act for the punishment of forging or counterfeiting Military Bounty Land Warrants, Military Bounty Land Certificates, certificate of location, certificate of purchase, and receivers' receipts. An act to repeal an act entitled An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases, approved the 5th March, 1856. An act for the admission of Oregon into the Union. An act granting the right of way over, and depot grounds on, the military reservation at Fort Gratiot in the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes. An act to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Maine for expenses by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War. An act to authorize the President to make advances of money to Hiram Powers. An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in the State of Alabama. An act to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society. An act to authorize the Attorney General to represent the United States in the proceedings in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. An act to continue the office of Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana. An act to amend an act entitled an act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States. An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860. An act supplemental to an act for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June 1860. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860. An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all Governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefits of the inhabitants of the said cities. An act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of investigating committees and for other purposes. An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1860. An act to provide for extending the laws and judicial system of the United States to the State of Oregon, and for other purposes. An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 8th of November, 1858, at Shanghai. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED. Joint resolution for the relief of Michael Papprenites. Joint resolution in relation to the tobacco trade of the United States with foreign nations. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a certain plot of land in the city of Petersburg, Va., belonging to the United States. Joint resolution authorizing Townsend Parris, United Consul General at Japan, and H. C. J. Henkin, his interpreter, respectively, to accept a— from the Queen of England. Joint resolution to correct a clerical error in an act for the relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming. Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance of Captain M. F. Maury and Prof. A. D. Bache of a gold medal from the Sardinian Government.

A resolution for the payment of an unexpected balance to the State of Georgia on account of military services. A resolution for the relief of William Hassard Wigg. A resolution for changing the plan of the Custom House of Galveston, in the State of Texas. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a portion of the Government lot on which the United

States Court House stands, in Rutland, Vermont, in exchange for other land adjoining said lot. A resolution for the appointment of two Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. A resolution conferring the rank of Senior Flag-officer on the Active Service list of the United States Navy, on Captain Charles Stewart. A joint resolution amendatory of an act entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress," approved August 16, 1856, so far as relates to such members as shall die during their terms of service. A resolution in relation to the second section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the localities of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes."

A resolution in relation to the removal of obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river. How to Pull Stumps. Mr. T. A. Hubbard, of Cayahoga Co. practices a very good and effective method of pulling stumps. He uses a lever, 25 or 30 feet long, 14 or 15 inches in diameter at the but, and 6 inches at the other end, and a chain with the links of one and one-eighth or one and one-fourth inch iron. Dig under one of the main roots of the stump, pass the chain under, lash the stump and lever securely together. Attach a strong team, say 3 yoke of oxen, and drive in a circle. By this means, the stump will be wrenched from the ground. Twenty to fifty can be taken out by this method in a day, with three men. No patent covers this plan, and the stumps must come out, if the lever chain and oxen are strong enough. —Ohio Farmer.

A State census of Texas just taken shows a population of 453,620 against 212,492 in the year 1850, when Iowa had but 102,000, though she now has over 600,000.

Seizure of \$8000 Worth of Jewelry—Arrest of Three Men on Suspicion—A Mystery to be Solved. Between eight and nine o'clock last evening, officer Kellum, of the Fourth Ward heard a cry of "stop thief! stop thief!" in Chatham street, and saw two men, barcheaded, running down the street, and when near the corner of Duane street one of them ran into a clothing store, when the officer rushed in and arrested him. The other man, who was the pursuer, now came up and charged the other man with robbing him of a lot of jewelry, and the officer took both parties to the Station House. The man who made the charge said his name was Charles Henne, and that he was the keeper of the Constantine Hotel, and that the other man, Simon Vernell, had just robbed him.—Captain Waterbury ordered Vernell to be searched, and on him was found nine gold watches, a diamond brooch, and bracelet, and two diamond pins, in all worth about \$2000. From the manner in which Henne made the complaint, Captain Waterbury suspected something was wrong, and ordered Sergeant Twaddle and officer Kellum to search the hotel, which was done; and in No. 22, Vernell's room, the policemen found two black leather and two hair trunks, containing watches, diamond pins, diamond bracelets and earrings, guard and vest chains, and also an assortment, of different kinds of very fine jewelry, worth between \$8000 and \$8000. There was also a lot of Spanish silver spurs, a saddle and horse gear of Spanish manufacture, and a lot of Spanish manufacture, and a lot of manuscripts in the Spanish language. The whole were removed to the Station House. A young man who gave the name of Lewis Oderson was also arrested at the hotel on suspicion of being concerned in the matter. Henne states that the property belongs to a lodger from Brazil who went yesterday morning to select a store for the jewelry business, and that he is an escaped convict. Vernell says that for two days the landlord and himself have intended to "jimmy" the trunk open at a convenient opportunity and rob the Brazilian, and that yesterday in connection with the other man, (Oderson) the matter was consummated, but a quarrel arose in regard to the equal division of the spoils, and that he, Vernell grabbed what he thought was his share, but was pursued and captured as above stated. The hotel in which the jewelry was found, is a rather poor class lager beer saloon, with the high sounding title of "Constantine Hotel." It is believed by the police that the captured valuables are the fruits of some robbery, and that the story about the Brazilian is all moonshine.—N. Y. Enquirer, of the 3d inst.

Mr. Beale wishing to go from Galion (Ohio) to Crestline, on the C. C. & C. R. R., some two years ago, got on their train and tendered the conductor fifteen cents in payment of his fare for the four miles travel. Twenty cents was demanded—five being added to the fifteen, because he had not bought a ticket. This Mr. B refused to pay, and the conductor stopping the train, ejected him from the cars. Mr. Beale brought his action for damages in the Court of Common Pleas of that County. The case came on for trial at the present term, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of eight hundred dollars.

The population of Ohio is estimated at 2,300,000—just about the figures which were given for Pennsylvania in 1850.

It came out in the discussion of the postage bill, the other day in Congress, that the cost of conveying a single letter to California, by the overland mail, amounts to from thirty-five to sixty dollars. No wonder the Post Office Department is so hopelessly in debt.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1859. It was recently reported throughout the city, and believed at noon to-day, that Postmaster-General Brown was dead. After bidding farewell to the members of his family about 11 o'clock, he fell into a sleep which was so very quiet that his breathing was not detected, and some members of the family thought him dead. Hence the report. He awoke, but now lies in a hopeless condition. The most sanguine of his physicians having decided that he can live but a few hours.

Mr. Weller, nominated for Postmaster of San Francisco, was confirmed in Executive Session to-day by a strict party vote. Mr. Broderick voted against him. The charges against Weller were of a very serious character, enough to eradicate most men before a Court of Justice, but apparently of little consequence to his fellow-Democrats in the United States Senate. Mr. Broderick's statements to the Senate concerning the practices of Weller, should have been sufficient to cause his rejection.

A message from the Senate announced that all the nominations made to the last Senate, which had not been acted upon, might be considered as made to this Senate. This called up the case of Mr. Potter, Collector of Toledo, Ohio, who was rejected by one vote, and a motion to reconsider the vote placed on file. It was argued by the friends of Potter, that the motion to reconsider made in the last Congress holds good in the present. This extraordinary assumption was overruled by the Vice-President. So the nomination of Mr. Potter will have to be sent in again. I learn that the President is determined on such a course, as he wishes to defeat Pugh, and he knows that Potter, who is bitterly opposed to the return of Pugh, by being in office will have more means and influence to accomplish the object desired. The opinion is, that the present Senate will confirm him.

Mr. Mandeville, the Surveyor General of California, was confined to day, also by a strict party vote. Mr. Stuart, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the last Senate, made a report against the official conduct of Mandeville, showing that he had been guilty of glaring frauds. These were again presented to-day as reasons why Mr. Buchanan should never have nominated him, and why the Senate should not confirm him; but the Democratic Senators confirmed him.

A motion was made and filed in Executive Session to-day to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Wiggan was rejected on Saturday as Commissioner under the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, but no vote was had on the subject.

Treaties with several Indian tribes in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Florida, were called up and action upon them deferred until to-morrow.

The opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Black as Governor of Nebraska, was on the ground that he was too intemperate. This was about two months ago.—Ever since that time he has been in this city, illustrating the truth of the charges against him, and is at the present time reduced to a sad condition.

There is a report that the anonymous letters to Messrs. Key and Sickles, warning one and informing the other, were written by a female friend of the former, belonging to Baltimore, who was jealous of his attentions to Mrs. Sickles.

The Grand Jury will consider the case of Mr. Sickles to-morrow, and it is expected that he will be put upon his trial on Monday next, if a bill is found, as to which there is no doubt.

The Senate is being canvassed in view of the approaching decease of Postmaster General Brown, to learn what the chances would be for certain Senators and ex-Senators for the successorship to that office. Among the candidates are Senator Yulee and ex-Senator Jones of Iowa.

Owing to the embarrassing condition of the department, the Cabinet has deemed it necessary to consider the subject.—Mr. Phelps (Mo.) is reported to have declined the place, and Postmaster Fowler, of New-York is considered the most prominent candidate.

Senator Brown of Mississippi, who was by the bedside of Postmaster General Brown, at 9 o'clock this evening, informs me that he was just alive, and that not the slightest hope was then entertained of his recovery.

The Defunct Lancaster Bank. The Lancaster Express, in reply to numerous inquiries as to the present condition of the affairs of the Lancaster Bank, and the probable value of its notes, says, that so far as the filed accounts of the assignee is concerned, the notes are utterly worthless, and that officer's final account will not show an increased value; that the notes still have a contingent value, owing to the fact that a few persons who owe the bank, are buying them up at 10 to 15 cents on the dollar, to pay their liabilities; but as soon as this class of debts are paid, the notes will be worth nothing; and that the only resource left to the noteholders is the individual liability of the stockholders and directors, who are fully able and responsible, and if the matter were pushed according to the provisions of the charter, the notes would be worth dollar for dollar; but this would involve protracted and expensive litigation. It also adds that it has heard that some of the noteholders have resolved to proceed against them. There are \$219,000 of the notes outstanding, of which \$19,000 may be absorbed in paying off old debts due the bank.

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature has reported to the House a Personal Liberty bill, the purpose of which is to nullify the Fugitive Slave law, and to grant fugitives the right of trial by Jury. It also prohibits the use of the jails for the detention of fugitives, and permits judges to release them upon bail without a minimum limit.

A man in Massachusetts led a blooming bride to the altar on the 9th ultimo, becoming a father on the 10th, and advertised his wife on the 14th, cautioning all persons against trusting her on his account.

Scene in the Wisconsin Legislature. The Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee News thus writes:—"This afternoon after the Assembly had adjourned an old Indian came into the hall and looked around, nodded to the members, shook hands with the reporters and clerks, and wandered up to the Speaker's stand. Taking up the gavel he looked at it carefully, struck a blow with it on the Speaker's desk and listened. The echo evidently pleased him; for he struck two or three more blows, then commenced a regular war dance, keeping time to his step with the new 'war club.' The members cheered, and for ten minutes the old fellow kept up his aboriginal exercise, and only stopped when too tired to keep up his youthful pastime."

Look out for the Beggars. A number of Italian vagrants are under arrest in Pittsburgh, Penna., charged with soliciting aid under false pretences. They carry forged papers, which are in a printed form, setting forth their claims upon the sympathy of the public. The Mayor learned from an intelligent and respectable Italian, that there is a regular system, which has its headquarters in New York, by which this swindling is carried on. The chiefs have the whole United States districted off, and employ imported Italian beggars, to whom they farm out counties at so much per cent on the collections made. The moneys collected are deposited to the credit of the depositor, and then sent to the Italian banker in New York. From there it is taken by the beggar when he gets as much as he wants, to Italy, where he invests it to suit himself.

The Spring Elections. Four State elections will take place this spring, viz: New Hampshire, March 8; Connecticut, April 4; Rhode Island, April 6, and Virginia, May 25. In each of these States a Governor is to be chosen, and also members to the next Congress.

A remarkable divorce case is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature.—Horace B. Fry and Emily L. Grigg, both of Philadelphia, were married August 2, 1858, and on the same day set out on a bridal tour to New York and West Point. The lady (who is young and beautiful) alleges that on the first day of their married life, her husband swore at her, and exhibited other evidences of a brutal and ungovernable temper and continued to do so while they lived together.—All this she denies, and alleges that the whole or chief difficulty arose from her falling de-perately in love, while at West Point, with a young Cadet named O. G. Wagner, towards whom, though till then an entire stranger, she exhibited such marked partiality as to excite the notice and comments of strangers, and to induce her husband to hasten their return to Philadelphia. In the meantime the lady evinced great dislike for her liege lord; and, as she alleges, he was guilty of personal violence towards her, pushing her out of her chair, throwing chairs at her, &c. After their return to Philadelphia, a letter from Wagner to Mrs. Fry, came into Mr. Fry's hands, in which the writer acknowledged the receipt of a previous letter from her, and of her daguerreotype. Mr. Fry also intercepted a letter from his wife to Mr. Wagner, in which she spoke of her affection for him and hatred of her husband, of her wish to get a divorce so that she could marry him, the persecutions she suffered from her husband, and her desire to escape from him. Some friends of Fry proceeded to West Point and obtained from Wagner Mrs. Fry's letter and daguerreotype, (on promising to deliver them to Mrs. Fry), and also obtained a promise from him that he would hold no further correspondence with her. He states in a letter to Mrs. Fry's father, that nothing improper in any way ever passed between Mrs. Fry and himself, while she was at West Point.

The parties lived together till about the 11th of September, when she went home to her father's; and December 27th she applied to the Legislature for a divorce.

A Congressional Investigating Committee have discovered and exposed instances of gross corruption in the Navy Department. In these offences President Buchanan and Secretary Toucey are implicated. The attention of the Committee has been chiefly directed to four distinct items of expenditure—the purchase of fuel for the Navy, the purchase of live oak timber, the management of the Navy Yards, and contracts for steam machinery. Dr. Hunter, of Reading, Pa., was appointed in May, 1858, Agent to furnish coal for the Navy. The Doctor, who is a practicing physician in Reading, did nothing towards buying the coal except sign a few papers, the business being done by Tyler, Stone, & Co., of Philadelphia, who furnished coal worth \$3 50 a ton, at \$3 85. The Doctor's profits amounted to about \$15,000 per annum, which, in accordance with an understanding at the time of his appointment, he divided with one John F. Smith, who did not pretend to have anything to do with transacting business.

The contract for furnishing live oak timber, was given to Mr. W. C. N. Swift, an old line Whig of New Bedford, Mass., he having paid to Mr. Pitt, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, \$16,000, towards carrying the State for Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Swift's contract amounted to \$282,940, and finally another contract of \$166,700 was added, making, as shown by the testimony before the Committee, about \$25,000 more than it would have cost the Government if the contract had been honestly and properly made.

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